

# Fashions and Society

SAW rather an amusing sight the other day. A woman, young and pretty, was waiting on King street for the tramcar. As the car advanced she took a silver whistle from the many trinkets attached to her belt and blew a blast with all the assurance of a raw corset.

The effect was magical. The driver answered the signal as though it were the usual thing, and even the weary mules seemed to recognize a familiar note, and paused.

I think the innovation a good one, and if I remember rightly has been a great fad of the summer girl in the States. A whistle could call equally well a man, a dog, a boat, a car and a stage. In Honolulu, when the rapid transit arrives—it is ever does—it could be utilized to any extent, and, who knows? it may be the latest fad here before many days.

The Louis XV sleeves are not popular with the average person. They leap to the eye, as the saying goes too quickly, and consequently become an aggressive item. Furthermore, they tend to cut up the entire figure in the strangest and most unaccountable way. None but the tall and slim are in any sort justified in considering them.

Nor is the sleeve pagoda conducting itself by any means as well as one could wish. Familiarity, strangely enough, has not in this case bred contempt, or even perfection. There is an infinity of variations, and yet nine out of ten lack the requisite touch of excellence. Some women are essaying quite a long and bell-shaped sleeve that comes quite to the wrist, and only reveals by some chance movement the existence of a hand sleeve beneath—a daring departure enough. There is great need of new designs, as the sleeve is the making or marring of a gown.

In spite of the rumors of the early part of the season, blouses of every kind are more popular than ever. During the earlier part of the day they are of the simplest character, but for afternoon or evening wear they are just the contrary, as the materials employed in their construction are very expensive, and if ordered to be made in the usual way cost a great deal of money on account of the high prices that have to be paid by the dressmakers for skilled machinists and embroiderers.

The demand for fine needlework and artistic silk embroidery for decorating the fronts and collars of blouse bodies is unprecedented. Real lace forms the upper half of some of the most expensive blouses, and the yokes are worn next to the skin, namely, without a foundation of any kind. The effect is very beautiful and more suitable than leaving the throat and shoulders exposed. Below the fullness of the figure the silk or crepe de chine is gathered up into narrow tucks and some of them are so fine that it makes one wonder how hands and eyesight could be so accurate as to turn out such stitching and so regularly gauge the space between each narrow fold.

Satin moire and china silks can now be purchased already plaited and tucked, or the material might be bought in the usual way and the plaiting or embroidery could be done at a small outlay at almost any sewing machine shop. By this means a stylish looking blouse can be acquired by any one who has the time to spare and the inclination to make it herself, as the construction of the blouse is a very simple matter. I saw such a pretty one of white silk the other day. The yoke was in fine tucks, stitched, and the fullness below fell gracefully into a narrow waist line of black velvet. The sleeves were in full tucks at the top, the fullness falling into a black velvet wrist fold.

This blouse was most simple, and very French.

Wide, folded belts of panne velvet are still fashionable, and are on many of the gowns now being designed for the autumn. They are not easy to make, and require to be carefully fitted. The only time when they are possible for a short-waisted person is when they are worn under a bolero jacket. A smart gown in light blue cloth that has just been made up—fortunately for a long-waisted, slender woman—has one of these belts in black satin that is nearly a quarter of a yard wide.

Small watch chains or bracelet charms are now quite a fad with smartly gowned women, quite a cluster of them being seen on bracelets or watch chains. Some of these charms are of stones, like topazes and amethysts, and there are many set in heart shape or points, with a thread of gold around them, or with what looks like a shank of closely set brilliants.

The San Francisco News Letter says: The society event of the period beyond doubt has been the Carolina's "stable ball" which took place last Friday evening at their country home, "Crossways," near Burlingame. The lavish expenditure of money and the good taste displayed in the same produced a striking result even for California, where elaborate hospitality has passed into a proverb. Luckily the weather was perfect, so the myriads of Japanese lanterns which lined the avenue to the house twinkled undisturbed; but it was at the house and stables, barns, etc., that the climax was reached of brilliant illuminations and decorations. The great hollow square of the stable was a blaze of incandescent light, the court had been laid in white canvas and the fountain in the center plashed all the colors of the rainbow. The carriage house was the place chosen for the dancing. The building, in quadrangle form, was hung with garlands; the tall-ho coach at one side, covered with masses of scarlet geranium and green foliage tied with red bows, made a decidedly unique effect. Dancing

began at ten o'clock and continued until the midnight hour, when supper was served at small tables placed in the alcoves under the projecting eaves. As soon as the guests were seated the orchestra struck up and four flower girls bearing long garlands came out on the platform erected at the entrance of the room and executed a flower dance; then came Spanish dances, followed by Geisha girls and finally a ballet, with the dancers in the costume of fifty years ago. After supper two more figures of the cotillon were danced, representing the Hunt, when the men on hobby horses "took" the burden of red ribbons and flowers held by their partners. The flower figure was very effective and the several favors appropriate and pretty, paper hats, tiny rakes and spades, cockle shells and silver bells. Everyone was sorry when the hour of departure from the brilliant scene arrived, and it is safe to say that the ball will long live in their memories. The charming conceit of the guests' costumes being "Fruit and Flowers," enabled our lovely girls to blossom forth in flower-decked billows of tulle and chiffon, than which nothing is more fitting for a youthful ball dress. Of the many beautiful maids thus adorned, possibly the most striking were Miss Genevieve Carolan as Apple Blossoms, as dainty as the original; Miss Edna Hopkins as a White Rose spangled with dew; Miss Mary Nichols as Carnation, and Miss Ella as a Lily. Of the married ladies Mrs. Jerome Hart, in an exquisite "creation" of black and white lilies; the hostess as a damask rose, and Mrs. E. D. Beysland as "cherry ripe" were the most noticeable among the host of beautiful gowns and their wearers, literally too numerous to mention. A number of the men wore hunting dress. Every country home at Burlingame, Redwoods and Menlo Park had "house parties" for the event, and from far and near the verdict was that the most brilliant and successful rural function ever given in California was the Carolan ball.

Mrs. Hasson gave an informal afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. George Davies, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Paul Neumann has cards out for an "at home" from 8 until 10 next Wednesday evening, October 31st.

William A. Armstrong, former editor of the Advertiser, is at San Diego, busily engaged in literary work. After his book is finished he may return to Honolulu, although the climate does not seem to agree with him.

The engagement of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker (nee Tootsie Dowsett), which was announced in The Republican on Monday, to Frederick S. Knight, a son of Mr. George Knight, of San Francisco, was of great interest to Honolulu. The wedding took place October 15th, at Trinity church, at 5 p. m. The happy couple will go to San Jose, and on October 31st will sail for Honolulu on the Alameda, where Mr. Knight will go into business.

Governor and Mrs. Dole and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hayes, Jr., will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Cooper for Saturday until Monday, at Pearl Harbor.

Miss Gladys Merrell, who recently visited in Honolulu, will depart eastward in October to become a member of Miss Ely's fashionable school in New York.

Mrs. Charles Cooper gave a pretty luncheon in honor of Miss Widdfield, Monday. An amusing feature of the occasion was the presentation by the guests of interesting articles of bric-a-brac. The guests were Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Cornwell, Miss Sadie Carter, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Cooke and Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. C. B. Wood and Miss Dorothy returned to Honolulu on Tuesday after an absence of several weeks on Hawaii. Doctor and Mrs. Wood will soon occupy their seashore residence, which is nearly completed.

It is rumored that Mrs. Harry Gillig will soon visit Honolulu. It is interesting to note that Mr. Harry Gillig has been studying vocal music assiduously in Europe during the last two years. He has always possessed a magnificent baritone voice, which only lacked training. This has now been remedied. The purity and timbre of his voice, combined with his present mastery technique, have so impressed connoisseurs abroad that he has been prevailed upon to make his debut in opera. It is probable that he will appear for the first time on the operatic stage this winter. His debut will probably take place at either the Met or Monte Carlo, when the gay world is flocking to the French Riviera. His many friends in San Francisco are extremely desirous of hearing him in concert before he returns abroad. A number of well known members of the Bohemian Club are agitating the subject, and if Mr. Gillig can be induced to consent, a concert will be arranged to take place during the month of November.

Miss Adele Widdfield sailed Friday on the transport Grant for Manila, amidst the aloha of her many friends. About fifty people were at the boat to bid her goodspeed. She looked like a picture as she stood on the deck, covered with leis and flowers. Miss Widdfield goes to Manila to be married to Lieutenant Howell. She is one of the beauties of Honolulu and a most amiable and attractive young lady. The three Widdfield girls have been noted far and near as belles, for they are justly famous for their wit and charm.

Mrs. Widdfield—mere—looks like an older sister. She is a great favorite in society and noted for her hospitality. Miss Widdfield's trousseau is a dream of loveliness. She was obliged to conform to the climate, so all the gowns are light and airy in effect. The wedding gown is a French creation of Madame Lolly's, and exquisite beyond words. It is

of white pews over white satin, with beautiful lace applique on the ruffle of the skirt. The body is of the same lace applique on the pews, and the back of the body is in accordion pleats. The long lace sleeves and gowns are of the same exquisite lace. The belt is of white panne velvet. Miss Widdfield will wear a lovely hat of white chiffon, and not the conventional bridal veil.

Many presents have already arrived and they are beautiful and costly. Miss Nellie White sent a beautiful bottle of cut glass and silver; Mrs. Swansy a large roll of lovely real lace; Mrs. Maxwell, old English point and bertha of the same. A most interesting present was the large silver spoon presented by the class of boys taught by Miss Widdfield in Sunday school. There were many other handsome presents—a silver service, cut glass salad bowl and spoons of all kinds, a complete set of spoons in presentation case, beautiful pieces of embroidery, and others too numerous to mention. Every one is sorry that Miss Widdfield could not be married at home, but the peculiar circumstances of army life make that impossible. That she may be happy in her new home is the heart-felt wish of all her friends.

Mr. Andrew Adams, who has been dangerously ill at the home of Mrs. J. R. Castle, is pronounced out of danger.

Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell expect to sail Saturday for Australia. They will be greatly missed by their numerous friends. Mrs. Maxwell intends to return to Honolulu next year on her way to England, via New York. Dr. Maxwell will fill an important post in Australia.

Mrs. William Drum is now in New York and expects to visit her sister, Mrs. Robertson, in Philadelphia, before returning to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Sewell will remain for some months in Bath, Me., the home of the late Arthur Sewell, Esq.

At the Kahi residence of Mr. Allan Herbert, on Wednesday, Mrs. Walters gave a delightful chowder party for Mrs. Fowler.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman gave a dinner Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Lange.

Mr. and Mrs. Louison entertained at dinner Wednesday evening.

"CHIFFON."

College Women in After-Life.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, associate professor of sociology in the Leland Stanford Junior University, has collected some comparative statistics of college and non-college women, in relation to marriage, child-birth and health. These records, covering the cases of 343 married college women and 313 married non-college women, is published in the last bulletin of the American Statistical Association of Boston. The non-college women are the sisters, cousins or friends of the college women, and so represent much the same social environment. The following resume of this report is taken from the New York World:

"1. The college women marry two years later in life than the non-college women (at 26.3 vs. 24.3 years of age).

"2. The age of marriage for both classes has been growing later during the last thirty years.

"3. The college women have a higher percentage (55) of male children as compared with non-college women (47.7).

"4. The percentage of births of children per years of marriage is slightly larger among the college women than among the non-college women.

"5. There is no measurable difference between the two classes in regard to health before or after marriage, or in regard to the health or mortality of children.

"6. Before marriage more than one-half of the college women were engaged in teaching, and nearly three-fourths were engaged in some occupation outside of their own homes, while less than one-fourth of the non-college women were teaching, and only slightly more than one-third engaged in other outside occupations. In other words, college training promotes economic independence.

"7. Three-fourths of the college women married college men, while only one-half of the non-college women married college men. (Co-education promotes matrimony among the 'co-eds.')

"8. Sixty-five per cent of the college women, as compared with thirty-seven per cent of the non-college women, married professional men.

"9. From the financial standpoint the college women married better than the non-college women.

"In other words, the test of figures in a fair comparison shows that while the time spent in college postpones the age of marriage by two years, a college education neither impairs the health of woman nor unfits her for marriage or motherhood or economic independence, nor diminishes in any way her prospects of marrying well and suitably."

"Under the Rose."

In Greek mythology the rose was the symbol of silence, as it was said that Cupid, the son of Venus, gave the god of silence a golden rose as a bribe to conceal the amours of the goddess of love. It was, therefore, sculptured on the ceilings of banqueting halls and placed as a sign above the doors of questionable resorts. Guests at feasts were crowned with roses to intimate that their conversation while in their cups was not to be repeated elsewhere. The phrase obtained currency in Greece after Pausanias, the admiral of the Greek fleet plotted with Xerxes to betray the cause of the Greeks by surrendering the ships, the negotiations being conducted in a small banqueting hall, the roof of which was, as usual, covered with sculptured roses. The plot, however, was discovered and orders given for the arrest of the traitor. Pausanias endeavored to make his escape, but finding that impossible he took refuge in a temple which possessed the right of asylum. Unwilling to violate the sanctity of the place by forcibly removing him, and still more unwilling to allow him to escape, his fellow citizens walked up every entrance, and, by one account, left him to die of starvation; by another killed him by unroofing the building and throwing down the tiles on his head.

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Under the Rainbow.  
If women all had souls sincere,  
Were all men brave and true,  
If ardent love had never need  
Of rosemary or rue;

Did bitter blasts forget to blow,  
Did Maytime always reign;  
If we could "read our titles clear"  
To our estates in Spain;

If honest toil might win its meed,  
And generous strife its lays;  
If matched hearts might wed and live  
Thro' changeless golden days;

If sin and shame and want and woe  
Should flee the footstool quite,  
And truth and peace and sweet good will  
Rise fresh each dawning light;

If you were you and I were I,  
If you should come to me  
And say "I love you," oh! how fair  
This weary world would be.

—Elizabeth Worthington Fiske.

HAWAIIAN PLANTER

Says Annexation Has Been Good

Thing for Farm Laborers.

[From the Los Angeles Tribune.]

A pleasant and unassuming gentleman was encountered at the Westminster in this city last evening in the person of A. R. Robinson, a wealthy planter from the Hawaiian islands, U. S. A.

Mr. Robinson has been touring the coast from British Columbia to San Diego, at the head of the following party, who are now all registered at the Westminster: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Robinson, Masters C. S. Robinson, A. F. Robinson, A. S. Robinson, Mrs. H. S. Robinson, George S. Gay, Mrs. J. S. Gay, Miss E. Gay and two servants.

Mr. Robinson, who is a native of New Zealand, has lived for thirty years in Hawaii.

"Yes, there has been rapid advance in the islands since their annexation."

"What effect has it had upon business?"

"Well, in my business as a planter there has been a considerable advance in the wages paid laborers on the plantation. On ranch work we employ all native Hawaiians and on the sugar plantations, Japanese, Portuguese and some Chinamen."

"What is the average wages paid?"

"For laborers we have always paid from \$12.50 to \$15 per month, but now we have to pay from \$17 to \$18 per month. Chinese teamsters we pay \$22 per month."

"What do you regard as the principal cause of the advance?"

"Well, in the first place the Japanese are going home to Japan in great numbers, and as no more Chinamen can come in, it makes the supply short. And then there is undoubtedly greater demand for labor in other avenues of trade."

"Do you return home from here?"

"No, I will settle down for a time somewhere in California."

"What of Los Angeles?"

"I think you have the finest climate in the world and I like the city very much. Some years ago I visited here and I notice very great improvement and evidences of rapid growth."

If one might judge from his manner and language, Mr. Robinson will become a permanent resident of this city.

"Ocean travel between ports on this coast and the islands is very heavy," remarked Mr. Robinson, "mostly tourists, I think."

A Prophecy of Fifty Years Ago.

In Cressy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," written over half a century ago, occurs some remarkable forecasts of events that are to come to pass in the development of American history, which in the light of our acquisitions in Hawaii and the Philippines and the present situation of affairs in China, might be considered a wonderful prophecy, the fulfillment of which is not so remote, and incidentally suggesting that the present administration in this country may be dominated by a higher power than that of commercial advantage of territorial extension. In his "Victory of the Americans at Saratoga," Cressy, after quoting from the president's message as to the growth of the territories after the annexation of Texas, says:

"The importance of the power of the United States being then firmly planted along the Pacific applies not only to the new world but to the old. Opposite to San Francisco, on the coast of that ocean, lie the wealthy but decrepit empires of China and Japan. Numerous groups of islands stud the larger part of the intervening sea, and form convenient stepping stones for the progress of commerce or ambition. The intercourse of traffic between these ancient Asiatic monarchies and the young Anglo-American republic must be rapid and extensive. Any attempt of the Chinese or Japanese rulers to check it will only accelerate an armed collision. The American will either buy or force his way. Between such populations as that of China and Japan on the one side and that of the United States on the other, the former haughty, formal and insolent; the latter bold, intrusive and unscrupulous, causes of quarrel must sooner or later arise. The result of such a quarrel cannot be doubted. America will scarcely imitate the forbearance shown by England at the end of our late war with the Celestial empire; and the conquests of China and Japan by the fleets and armies of the United States are events which many now living are likely to witness. Compared with the magnitude of such changes in the dominion of the old world, the certain ascendancy of the Anglo-Americans over Central Southern America seems of secondary importance."

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the American Messenger Service, held October 15, 1900, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.....E. Henriques  
Vice.....L. A. Andrews  
Secretary.....F. J. Cross  
Treasurer.....C. H. Ramsey  
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